

The elective course on the topic “Limit” is intended for students in grades 10–11 who have an increased interest in mathematics. The originality of this course lies in the fact that it shows students the use of mathematics in everyday human life.

The sections “Limit of a sequence” and “Limit of a function” contain extensive material that teachers do not always fully include in mathematics courses at the basic school stage or give it rather superficially. Successful completion by students of this elective course will contribute to their comprehensive development and mathematical literacy.

Students will have the opportunity to acquire competencies that will allow them to become successful in further study of mathematics in the following stages of education.

The main conclusions of this work:

- when analyzing the content of textbooks, it turned out that it was either superficial or too difficult for schoolchildren to understand;
- in the school mathematics course, not enough hours are allocated for studying the “Limit” section, so this topic is not covered in full;
- teachers face a number of difficulties when teaching this topic, such as lack of time to explain educational material, the complexity of the theoretical part, and a brief presentation of this problem in school textbooks;
- an elective course on the theory of limits that can be offered in high school as a compromise to solve the problem is developed. This course is designed to satisfy the individual educational interests, needs and inclinations of each student, being an important means of building individual educational trajectories.

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THE PHENOMENON OF "MEDIATION" IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE

Феномен «посредничество» на постсоветском пространстве

The phenomenon of «mediation» as a social phenomenon has been known to mankind since ancient times. Primarily, mediation was actively used in trade activities, the first documented examples of which date back to the emergence of the first city-states 3–4 thousand years BC, with the active Phoenician trade in Babylon during this period often cited as an example. Over time, mediation began to be used in the political sphere, mainly as a conflict resolution tool. One of the earliest instances of conflict resolution through mediation is the appeal of Athens and Sparta

to the Persian satrap Tiribazu, resulting in the conclusion of the Peace of Antalcidas in 387 BC.

In the modern world, mediation is actively used in various spheres of human activity, primarily as a tool for resolving conflict situations (in psychology, civil litigation, at the international level for diplomatic purposes), as well as in the field of trade. The phenomenon of «mediation» is studied in a number of social sciences, primarily in political science, jurisprudence, sociology, psychology, philosophy, economics, and some other fields of knowledge, demonstrating the widespread nature of this phenomenon in human activity.

At the same time, there are two terms in the Russian language denoting this phenomenon – «mediaciya» and «posrednichestvo». The term «posrednichestvo» in the Russian language has deep roots and can be traced back to the Common Slavic word «serda», meaning «middle». In a broad sense, a mediator is an actor who provides intermediary services between two relationship subjects, and mediation itself is the process of performing intermediary (intermediate by its nature) functions. In the Russian public space, it is most commonly used to describe international mediation.

The second term in the Russian language appeared relatively recently and represents a transliteration of the English «mediation» – «mediaciya». The term «mediaciya» is derived from the Latin word «mediare» – to mediate, occupy a middle ground between two extremes, propose a middle way, remain neutral and impartial. However, the emergence of «mediaciya» in the Russian-speaking space is associated with the global spread and legislative establishment of alternative dispute resolution procedures in the 1970s in the USA and in the 1980s-1990s in Europe. In the 1990s, joint Russian-American projects were implemented in post-Soviet Russia aimed at establishing mediation practices in the public space of Russia. In Belarus, similar programs were implemented in the late 2000s with support from the German Legal Foundation. As a result, both in the Russian Federation and in Belarus, mediation as a procedure for out-of-court dispute resolution was enshrined in special laws in 2010 and 2013 respectively.

The phenomenon of mediation is a complex multi-aspect phenomenon studied by several social sciences. Etymologically, the term «mediaciya» is similar to the term «posrednichestvo» but as comparative analysis shows, the term «posrednichestvo» is broader in its understanding than «mediaciya». The concept of «mediaciya» is inseparably linked to the practice of peaceful extrajudicial settlement of disputes with the involvement of a third party primarily in civil litigation. The concept of «posrednichestvo» due to its longer existence in public space, has a wider range of meanings and is used much more frequently in the Russian language than the term «mediaciya».